

Wednesday Dec. 12.

The Journal having been read, Mr. Wise said that he did not perceive it necessary to vote when his name was called on the first of the series of resolutions offered by the gentlemen from New Hampshire (Mr. Atherton). He asked that it might be recorded on the Journal that he had not entertained jurisdiction of the question of slavery in the District of Columbia. He moved that his refusal to vote be entered on the Journal; which motion was rejected.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, inquired whether it would now be in order to move a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on the first of the series of resolutions passed by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Atherton).

The Speaker said there could be no interposition until the whole of the resolutions had been voted upon. After that had been done, the gentleman from Tennessee, or any other member who had voted in the affirmative, might move a reconsideration.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the second of the said series of resolutions in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another, are a part of the plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits.

On the name of Mr. Biddle being called, that gentleman rose and said: I am impelled reluctantly, Mr. Speaker, to ask the House to excuse me from voting on the second resolution. And with reference to the brief statement of reasons which the rule permits, I think proper to say that I concur heartily in the interpretation which you, sir, have placed upon it. I believe, sir, that the spirit of the rule is, to permit a member to state only what is personal and peculiar to himself, and that he should not be suffered to run into general surreptitious argument. You will readily believe, therefore, that I am not going to try how many hot words may be thrown out before the point of actual arrest. Not at all. I regard the subject as too solemn for such idle experiments. But, sir, it seems to me that I have a right to ask a body of ingenious and honorable men that their rules should not coerce me into a position, which, under peculiar circumstances, may expose me to the most odious misrepresentations. It is to that consideration I address myself, and it is with reference to it that I now ask the indulgence of the House.

What is my condition? During the recent canvass in the State of Pennsylvania, a number of interrogatories were addressed to the several candidates, and to myself among the number upon this, as it is called, exciting topic.

The Speaker here interposed, and said it was not in order to enter upon a statement of what had occurred in Pennsylvania. The gentleman was entitled to give a brief statement of the reasons why he asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Biddle. Mr. Speaker, I am about to state my peculiar position, as a reason why this House should extend its indulgence to me individually. In relation to the interrogatories alluded to, I have to state, that I told the people distinctly, sternly, and without qualification, that I regarded every attempt to interfere with the subject of slavery, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, as inexpedient and unwarrantable; that I deprecated—

The Chair again interposed. The Chair saw no difference, as regarded the acquirements of the rule, between what the gentleman had argued before the people in Pennsylvania, and making the same arguments before the House. It was not in order then to make those arguments here, or to rehearse them as having been made elsewhere.

Mr. Biddle. I mention these things by way of explanation why I claim this peculiar indulgence from the House. I am not going to press the matter pertinaciously, which sometimes, probably, may be successful in overruling; but I put it to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the House, that I have a right to make this explanation in reference to myself, and as constituting my claims to be excused.

The Chair said that if such a course of argument were to be allowed, the whole subject matter of the resolutions would be laid open to debate, which could not be done by the rule and under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. Biddle said he would not press the matter further, nor was he disposed to give much importance to it as to take an appeal. But he had felt that, situated as he was, he ought not, for any purpose, to be exposed to misrepresentation, lest of all, for he odious purposes for which the matter was to be employed in this House.

And the question having been taken, the House refused to excuse Mr. Biddle.

The question was then taken on the second Resolution, which was adopted—Yeas 55, Nays 65.

Mr. Wise, when his name was called, refused to vote.

The third resolution was read as follows:

3. Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith in which they entered into this confederacy.

Mr. Waddy Thompson asked to be excused from voting for this proposition. Rejected.

The 3d resolution was divided so as to be the question first on the first clause, viz:

"That Congress has not the power to do indirectly what it cannot do directly."

The question being taken, this was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 174, Nays 30.

Mr. Adams being first called, raising his voice to its highest pitch, answered "No!"

The constitution does not embrace any such proposition." (Loud laughter followed this reply.)

The remaining clause of the resolution was agreed to—Yeas 164, Nays 39.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the fourth resolution, in the words following, viz:

4. Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged power, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other.

Mr. Lincoln said it was from no capacious disposition that he had risen; he wished to have the sense of the House distinctly taken on the two propositions contained in this resolution.

Mr. Lincoln then stated the division he desired, and it was ordered; the first branch being as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the broad principles of equality among the members of this confederacy.

The first branch of the fourth resolution was agreed to—Yeas 182, Nays 26.

The second branch included the words following: "And that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other."

The second branch was agreed to—Yeas 180, Nays 23.

Mr. Kennedy, in voting for this resolution protested against its grammar.

The fifth resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the confederacy and another with the views aforesaid; are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper, touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or to the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed or referred.

The first branch of this resolution was agreed to—Yeas 156, Nays 57.

Mr. Potts moved to lay the latter branch of the proposition on the table—lost—Yeas 55, Nays 129.

The question was next taken on this portion of the resolution, and it was agreed to, Yeas 126, Nays 78.

Mr. Pope of Kentucky, asked to be excused from voting for the above. He had voted for the resolutions, he said, but this one contradicted the rest. If Congress had no jurisdiction on the subject, they could not receive petitions upon it. The House refused to excuse him.

Mr. Chambers of Kentucky, asked to be excused, on the ground that he could not vote for the resolution consistently with his opinion, that Congress had no power to receive such petitions. Refused.

All the resolutions having been adopted, Mr. Kennedy of Maryland, asked leave to offer a resolution amending the form of the 4th resolution. Objections were made.

Mr. Kennedy moved the suspension of the rule. The House then adjourned.

OUR MINISTER IN ENGLAND, &c.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of — members be appointed, with permission to send for persons and papers, to inquire and report to this House—

1st. Whether Andrew Stephenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, is or has recently been engaged in a public newspaper controversy involving his personal integrity and the honor of this country, whose representative he is, with Daniel O'Connell, a member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland?

2d. Whether the said Andrew Stephenson, holding the privileged character of an Ambassador, has, in concert with three other persons, citizens of the United States, one of whom, an officer in their Navy, engaged in a conspiracy with intent to stop the wind, or, in the language of the laws of God and of man, to murder the said Daniel O'Connell in a duel, or by a premeditated provocation to a brawl.

3d. Whether the said Andrew Stephenson, in these transactions, has violated the duties of his office as an ambassador of peace, the laws of nations, the laws of the land to the Government of which he was accredited, the privileges of the British House of Commons in the person of one of its members, and the honor and interests of his own country.

5th. Whether the said Andrew Stephenson has, in these transactions, so conducted himself as to require the constitutional interposition of this House by impeachment or otherwise.

Mr. Howard said these resolutions covered a great deal of ground, and that he should like to have an opportunity of examining them more minutely. He would, therefore, move that their further consideration be postponed until Monday next, and that they be printed.

Mr. Adams was understood to intimate that he would readily assent to the proposition of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Howard) that time should be allowed for the examination of the resolutions. They did, as the gentleman said, cover a great deal of ground. They embraced the most important objects that could engage the attention of this House, involving, as they did, the honor and the peace of the country, and every thing that was, or ought to be, dear to free men.

Mr. Hopkins moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

On which motion, Mr. Reed demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and being taken, were: Yeas 140, Nays 57.

So the resolutions were laid on the table.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 1835.

Speech of Mr. Prentiss on Defalcations—The Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Lobkins—New Morality—The policy of having a "bad cold."

Mr. Prentiss commented with great pungency on the President's suggestions, that the application of public money to private use, by an officer of the government ought to be visited with ignominious punishment; and on his wonderful discovery that the appointing power cannot always be well advised in its selections. He adduced cases in which the Executive had failed to remove men; and had reappointed men whom he knew to have committed offences which he now wishes should be stigmatised as felony, and punished with disgraceful imprisonment. The President in this very recommendation, pronounced on himself and his own course, the most decisive condemnation!

Mr. P. then went to the Secretary of the Treasury and gave him a flagellation that will not soon be forgotten. He took up that functionary's report communicating the correspondence between the department, and a whole host of defaulters—I know not how many. Their name is LEGION.

This document he pronounced to be a moral, political and literary curiosity. It reminded him of the coldron in which the witches in Macbeth mingled their hellbroth! It was a collection of the most heterogeneous articles—confusion worse confounded—no order—no simplicity—no arrangement. Still he had waded through it; and he now undertook to show from the correspondence that the most enormous defalcation were known to the Treasury Department; and that the Secretary retained the defaultering incumbents in office; and re-appointed them after their terms of service had expired.

So far as talking went, the Secretary gave it to the defaulters pretty severely. They have it line upon line—precept upon precept—here a little and there a great deal—until their ears must have been tired somewhat with the tedious repetition of a twenty times told tale. But the mischief is, it never went further than talking; when what was wanted was action.

One man was permitted to resign quietly without prosecution; with a cool sixty thousand of the public money in his pocket. The correspondence show that the Secretary knew all this time that this officer had applied this amount to his own private use. That amiable functionary had written repeatedly to his subordinate, noticing the defalcation, and earnestly calling on him to "pay up." And at last told the defaulter, that the president had directed him (the Secretary) to write decisively that unless the accounts were settled at an early day he should be dismissed.

But he was not dismissed, although he resolutely held on against the requisitions and menaces of both President and Secretary! The correspondent shows an entire want of common energy and spirit of ordinary manhood on the part both of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Woodbury. After the lapse of weeks, the threatened defaulter received a letter from the Secretary. Is it the announcement of his removal? Not at all. The farthest from it possible. It is a mild, gentle and almost obsequious remonstrance with him, for withholding the public money and hoping that hereafter he would not fail to deposit it to the credit of the Government as he was about to do. Really Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Woodbury must be the lineal descendants of Job, for patience equal to theirs was never exhibited since his day.

The best of the affair is, that in the end, the defaulter RESIGNED. He was not removed, for the action of the Executive had never gone beyond a severe menace; and he carried off—not \$60,000—but Two Hundred and Ninety Thousand Dollars!

Truly did Mr. Prentiss say, that no man possessing ordinary sensibility and patriotism, could read the letters which had passed in the case, and others contained in the report, without mourning over the deterioration of public morals, without lamenting the degradation of the country.

He noticed in this connection the case of the Receiver in Mississippi, referred to in the Secretary's report who was recommended to a continuance in office on the express ground that although he had speculated largely with the public money, yet his hands were now full and he had no reason for temptation to speculate more!

This is very bad, but the Receiver who succeeded him made a case very little better. He embezzled the public property in the shape of lands to the amount of 30 or 40,000 dollars. The honest pure minded people of this country may see from this, how the system of the spoils party works. It is only one example. The rich lands of the Southwest have been bestowed in fee, on these public plunderers. Never did the Norman Conqueror of England give his feudatories possessions half so ample or so productive as this "Republican Administration" bestows on its favorites and partisans.

One of the best things in the whole of Prentiss' speech was his sarcastic commentary on the code of morality by which Mr. Secretary Woodbury appears to have been regulated, in all his intercourse with these defaultering pets and favorites of the party.

He gave to Mr. Secretary a name which I apprehend will stick to him. He compared him to Mrs. Margery Lobkins (in Paul Clifford) or as she was familiarly called, Peggy, or Peggy Lob, and he likened his mild advice to the leg treasurers, to the gentle admonitions with which that famous maon, when inspired by the spirit of moralising, addressed "Leetle Paul." Prentiss read aloud from Bulwer's novel, the advice of Mrs. Lobkins, and it struck every body as so appropriate an illustration of the Secretary's morality, that every sentence was received with the keenest enjoyment. "Mind the Kitty-chin child (said the dame) and reverence old age. Never steal—specially when one be in the way. (loud laughter.) Be modest

Paul, and stick to your situation in life.—Read your bible and talk like a pious 'un. People goes by your words more than your actions. (renewed laughter.) If you wants what is not your own, try and do without it, and if you cannot do without it, take it away by insinuation and fluster. They as swindles does more and risks less than they as robs."

I can give you no idea of the delectable manner in which Prentiss recited this: nor of the impression it produced on his auditors. Had it been in order, the galleries would have risen and huzzaed.

Better was to come—MOTHER LOBKINS put in Paul's hand the sum of five half pence, and one farthing. "There boy," quoth she, (and she shook her head fondly as she spoke, much of the fashion in which Mr. Secretary smoothed down his subordinates), "you does right not to play for nothings, it's loss of time! But remember play with those as be less than yourself—and, THERE YOU CAN GO FOR TO BEAT 'EM, IF THEY SAYS YOU GO FOR TO CHEAT!"

Mr. Prentiss brought up with great power the application of the last passage. He reminded the House, that to "go for to beat those who say you go for to cheat," was the very spirit of JACKSONISM. The law introduced by Jackson was club law. Mr. Wise was an example. While pushing the investigation into the abuses of the Executive Departments two sessions ago, he was obliged to go about with "his harness on." General Jackson had but to whistle and the Roderick Dhu men were ready to obey his behest.

"That whistle garriened the elen. At once with full five hundred men."

They were driven to the wall and slain, who dared to look into the abuses and corruptions of the Government. The man who, animated with the love of his country, and hatred of oppression, and scorn of corruption, boldly expressed his sentiments, carried his life in his hand. He felt that he might at any moment be exposed to the bludgeon or pistol.

In the State of Mississippi, two gentlemen of the highest character, public and private, were shot down for their pains in examining and attempting to expose the frauds, the corruptions, the abuses, in which the authorized petted and pampered officers of the Government had indulged for years. It was for this Mr. SENATOR POINDEXTER was persecuted. It was because he dared to look into alleged defalcations, that the whole influence of the Administration and the whole exertions of those who were bound together by the cohesive force of the plunder were directed against him. Mr. Prentiss took occasion to pronounce an eulogy on Mr. Poindexter, as just and merited, as it was eloquent in expression.

Prentiss is excellent at illustration and telling a story. While commenting on the slowness of the Secretary and the Administration, to discover the existence of airy defalcations, he introduced the following dialogue, which is no less illustrative of the position of Mr. Woodbury, than of the policy of Mr. Van Buren.

"And how did it happen Pat, that Mister Van Buren always kept in with the old generals as he did?"

"Why I'm thinking, Murphy, it is because he always had such a bad cold just!"

"And what had his having a cold to do with the matter at all, at all?"

"Why did you not hear Murphy, my boy, of the Fox that had a cold?—Then I'll tell you." Once there was a lion that wanted to know how polite all the bastes were. So he made a great smell in his den, with brimstone, or something else, I don't mind what just, but it smelt enough to knock you down entirely; and then he called in the bear, and says he, "Good morning Mr. Bear, and what d'ye think of the smell here this morning?" and says the bear, says he, "why it smells bad." "What's that you say?" says the lion, "take that, (says he) atting him up altogether!"—take that and see if it will teach yer politeness, ye unmanly son of a Cab!" Now when the bear was at up, the lion called to the Monkey, and asked him the same question precisely. Now the Monkey seeing the bear that the lion had swallowed, lying dead in the corner (!) says he may it please your Majesty." (says he,) "it's just the most delightful smell I ever smelt in my life at all, all." So it is said the lion, patting him on the head asy like, so as to bate the breath clane out of his body—"so it is" (said he,) "and now you'll not tell another lie soon; I'm thinking."

When the lion had kill't the bear and the monkey, he called in the Fox to him, and says he, (looking very savage and ready to attem up, if he should make the last fox paw at all. "Good morning fox," says he, "how does my parlor smelt to-day?" And says the fox, (wiping his nose with the brush of his tail, and pulling down his eye-lid with his paw, as much as to say, "d'ye see any green there my honey?") "Faith," says he, may it please your Majesty, I've a very bad cold this morning, and its me that can't smelt at all, at all!" So the lion laughed and told the fox he was a very clever baste, and that he might tread in his footsteps if he could straddle wide enough; and that all the other bastes should mind him, or he would attem them up as he had done the bear."

When Mr. Prentiss finished, Mr. Cushman obtained the floor and moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to and soon afterwards the House adjourned.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.—The Banks of New Orleans resumed specie payment on the 24th inst; and as soon as the news reached Natchez, Friday last (the 28,) all the Banks resumed there also.

We understand that the Rail Road Bank and the Branch of the Planter's Bank at this place, will resume to-day. We have no doubt but it is good policy to anticipate the period of resumption—on the principle that "the best way to avoid danger is to meet it plump."—[Vicksburg paper, dec. 31.]

Albert S. White, at present a Representative in Congress from Indiana has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of that State, to fill the place of the Hon. John Tipton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

It is stated; I see, in some of the papers West, that the names of particular Whig candidates for the Presidency were prominent before the people of New York at the late election. As our victory, in a great part, arose from our admirable harmony, and the utter forgetfulness of all personal preferences for any man or men for any office, in the common devotion of all to the common good, it is well to hold up our example to the Whigs of the Union. The cheerful re-election of N. P. Tallmadge to the United States Senate, by Whig suffrages, will show the spirit in which we won our victory.

The Government is already proceeding against two of the surities of Mr. Swartout, Messrs. Birdsall and Quackenboss, the two of the three who have property, and who, of course, must be sacrificed. It is also stated that Mr. S. provided for the security of his bondsmen, but the depositary with whom was entrusted this security has spent it all!—Of course no bondsmen can make up any thing like the amount of the alleged defalcation, say only \$100,000 out of \$1,250,000—the balance of which Uncle Sam must put to the account of profit and loss—it being the price of Lesson the 1st upon the practicability, utility, and security of a peripatetic sub-Treasury. All eyes here look to Congress for an early development of the ways and means by which the Secretary of the Treasury, "taking the responsibility," has guarded the public money.

DEATH OF JOHN ROAN, Esq.

The melancholy duty devolves upon us of announcing the death of John Roan, Sen'r., of the county of King William, after a long and lingering indisposition. Mr. Roan was no ordinary—no obscure man. He was in the 74th year of his age, and a contemporary of his relative, the late Spencer Roan of the Court of Appeals, of whom he was the junior about two years. He was a student of both Princeton and William and Mary Colleges—was a man of vigorous mind, and inflexible Republican principles, and the public had great confidence in his integrity, firmness, and ability. He was the last survivor of the members of the first Electoral College held in Virginia for the choice of President, and served repeatedly in the Electoral Colleges subsequently. He was for many years a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, served several years in Congress, and was a member of the late Convention that altered the Constitution of Virginia. He was not a public speaker but had weight in every public body of which he was a member, and his services were always in requisition in his District in times of difficulty. In his intercourse with society, justice and usefulness were his great aims. As a justice of the peace, he was vigilant and active—and in the conflicting interests of his neighbors, he was often selected as an umpire. Virginia mourns in his death the loss of one of her purest, most intelligent and most amiable sons.—[Richmond Enquirer.]

MAL APPROPRIOS.—The Globe of the 14th has the following morceau from the Union (Pa.) Times:

"We this week raise to the mast-head of this paper our favorite candidate for the Presidency—Martin Van Buren AND A CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY."

This reminds us of the Turkish Tale—"The Bashaw summoned his civil and military subordinates to council, and announced to them—We THIS DAY RAISE OUR SON BENEN SADI to the office of Grand Chancellor of Finance. Our Grand Secretary will make proclamation of this our will, and forthwith recall our son from his travels in Persia."

The Grand Secretary rose from his cushion, fell upon his knees, and bowing his forehead to the ground, announced in a tremulous voice: "Your most excellent highness, the despatches of this morning bring the awful intelligence that your son, Benen Sadi, was hanged and gibbeted in Isaphan, on the 10th of November."

IN establishing at this place a public interest of the proprietors was to devote to the service of the community the property of our own and to those interests which our growth and our honorable situation and living of us, entitle us.

To render our paper deserving of no pains will be spared on our part to make selections of general intelligence, in all classes of readers. To this end our paper will be open to the free discussion of all subjects of public or general interest, which have no tendency to personal altercation, and are not used by a proper respect for public opinion, shall untiringly devote our exertions to advance the interest of our own State, and induce here by a proper development of the truth, that rank which we have so richly granted her the means to exert.

In regard to our politics, although it is signed that the BANNER shall be strictly a paper, by which we at present understand the prostitution of the public press to indecent abuse of its opponents in politics, and the and indecent denunciations of those who are in it in opinion—yet still it will be our endeavor, by all proper and legitimate means, by respectful appeals, and by the exercise of fair and honorable reasoning, of which imitations are capable, to afford to the friends of that party with which circumstances have identified us, and with which, we believe, are the best interests and prosperity of our country. By a firm, manly and respectful conduct endeavor to deserve the respect of our readers; at all events by such a course we cordially received, and mayhap win a partial peace, around the domestic hearth, whence vituperation and abuse would be excluded us.

Admiring as we do, the simplicity and purity of our domestic institutions, and to our own and respected abroad—we shall oppose these profligate expenditures of the press money which have characterized the present administration, and together with its advocates, its opponents, is calculated to shake the firmness of the representatives of the people, of executive power and influence, the purity of the elective franchise. The extension of the executive patronage, and plans and experiments of the party in power, increase and perpetuate it, will receive a decided opposition.

To guard against the machinations of the enemies of our domestic institutions, and to our own and respected abroad—we shall oppose these profligate expenditures of the press money which have characterized the present administration, and together with its advocates, its opponents, is calculated to shake the firmness of the representatives of the people, of executive power and influence, the purity of the elective franchise. The extension of the executive patronage, and plans and experiments of the party in power, increase and perpetuate it, will receive a decided opposition.

The Princeton Kentucky Examiner, of Saturday last, states that the Ohio was frozen to its mouth, and the Cumberland above Ed-dyville.

CLARKSVILLE CHRON.

PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTHERN BATTLE.

IN no portion of the South or West is growing importance of any place more by point to a suitable location of a public building than Holly Springs. A few years ago human voice save that of the slave, in the forest called, the scene now some of the most happy and prosperous of North Carolina, where the dull monotony of nature's unbroken, save by the savoring of the human voice, sound of industry and enterprise, the lonely path of the untraveled road, given place to the broad mass of civilized agricultural industry, and where the tangled wild-wood, is now to be seen the evidence of enlightened intelligence.

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To render our paper deserving of no pains will be spared on our part to make selections of general intelligence, in all classes of readers. To this end our paper will be open to the free discussion of all subjects of public or general interest, which have no tendency to personal altercation, and are not used by a proper respect for public opinion, shall untiringly devote our exertions to advance the interest of our own State, and induce here by a proper development of the truth, that rank which we have so richly granted her the means to exert.

In regard to our politics, although it is signed that the BANNER shall be strictly a paper, by which we at present understand the prostitution of the public press to indecent abuse of its opponents in politics, and the and indecent denunciations of those who are in it in opinion—yet still it will be our endeavor, by all proper and legitimate means, by respectful appeals, and by the exercise of fair and honorable reasoning, of which imitations are capable, to afford to the friends of that party with which circumstances have identified us, and with which, we believe, are the best interests and prosperity of our country. By a firm, manly and respectful conduct endeavor to deserve the respect of our readers; at all events by such a course we cordially received, and mayhap win a partial peace, around the domestic hearth, whence vituperation and abuse would be excluded us.

Admiring as we do, the simplicity and purity of our domestic institutions, and to our own and respected abroad—we shall oppose these profligate expenditures of the press money which have characterized the present administration, and together with its advocates, its opponents, is calculated to shake the firmness of the representatives of the people, of executive power and influence, the purity of the elective franchise. The extension of the executive patronage, and plans and experiments of the party in power, increase and perpetuate it, will receive a decided opposition.

To guard against the machinations of the enemies of our domestic institutions, and to our own and respected abroad—we shall oppose these profligate expenditures of the press money which have characterized the present administration, and together with its advocates, its opponents, is calculated to shake